

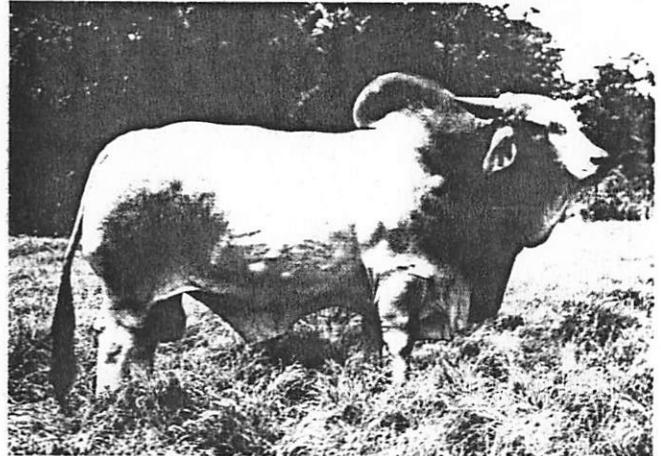
American Angus Association

Aberdeen-Angus

**Aberdeen-Angus** cattle, often called simply *Angus*, are polled animals with black coats. These cattle mature and fatten early. Their fat tends to *marble* (mix with lean meat), a desirable quality in beef. Many cattle raisers consider the Angus the typical beef animal. But others believe the breed is not large enough. A number of breeders crossbreed the Angus with certain larger breeds to produce larger offspring.

Breeders developed the Angus in the Highlands of Northern Scotland. The breed was brought to America in 1873. Today, cattle owners throughout the nation raise Angus cattle.

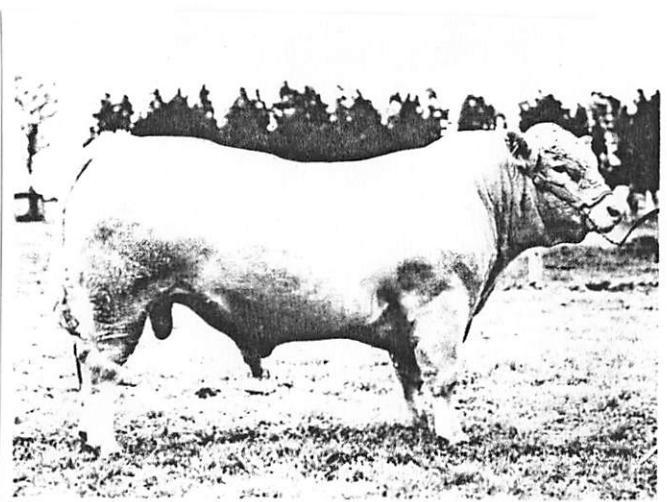
The *Red Angus*, a separate breed, was developed from red calves born to Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Except for their red color, these Angus resemble Aberdeen-Angus.



American Brahman Breeders Association

**Brahman**

**Brahman** cattle thrive in the hot, humid climate of the southern United States, especially in states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Brahman cattle have short hair and well-developed sweat glands that enable them to withstand heat and humidity. The Brahman has a fleshy hump over its shoulders. Most of these cattle are light gray or nearly black, although a few are red. American breeders developed the Brahman by crossing various kinds of *Zebus*, the humped cattle of India, which were imported into the United States from 1854 to 1926.



Grant Heilman

**Charolais**

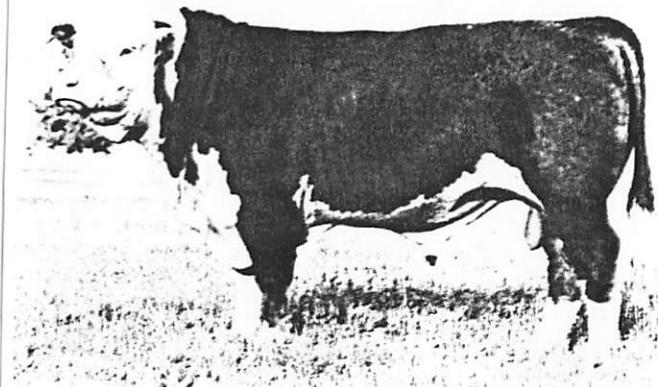
**Charolais** cattle are a very large, white breed that originated in France. Commercial cattle producers seek Charolais for crossbreeding because of their great size, their heavy muscular system, and the rapid growth of Charolais calves. No other breed has gained such widespread popularity in the United States in so short a time. In 1936, the first Charolais were brought

to the United States from Mexico. In the mid-1960's, a number of them were imported from Canada.



Hereford Cattle Graze in a Pasture.

Grant Heilman



Danny Weaver, Agri-Graphic Services

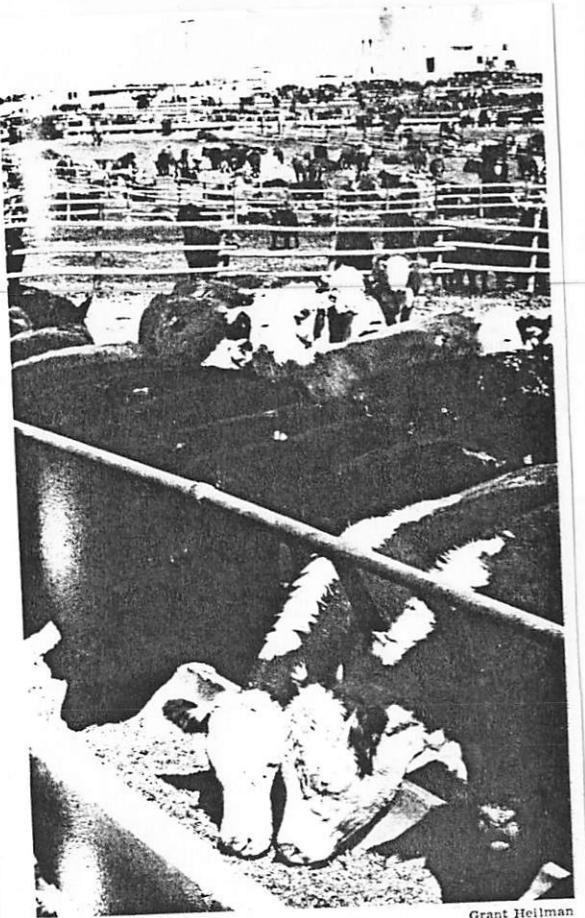
### Hereford

Hereford cattle have red bodies and white faces. They often are called *whitefaces*. Herefords also have white patches on their chests, flanks, lower legs, and on the *switches*, or tips, of their tails. They have short necks and broad heads.

Herefords can be raised on the grasslands of the western United States until they are ready for market. But their meat is tastier if they are fattened on corn and other grains. Herefords are especially popular as "ba" beef." Packing houses buy baby beef when the animals are 8 to 18 months old and weigh from 600 to 1,100 pounds (270 to 499 kilograms).

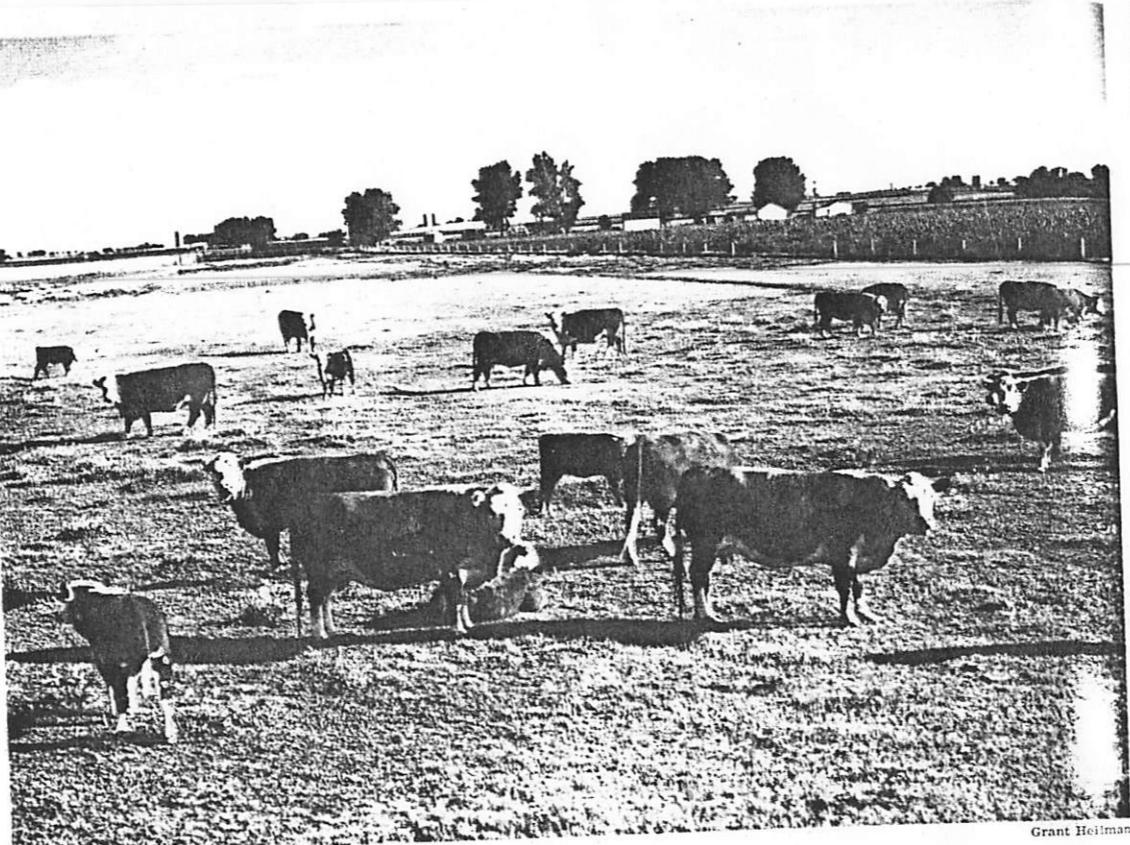
The Hereford breed was developed in the county of Hereford in England. The breed first was brought to the United States when Henry Clay imported Herefords in 1817 for his Kentucky farm. But they were not brought in on a large scale until 1850.

*Polled* Herefords are a strain, or variety, of Herefords that are born without horns. They are not a separate breed. Warren Gammon of Des Moines, Iowa, developed purebred polled Herefords in 1901 by crossbreeding Herefords that had been born without horns.



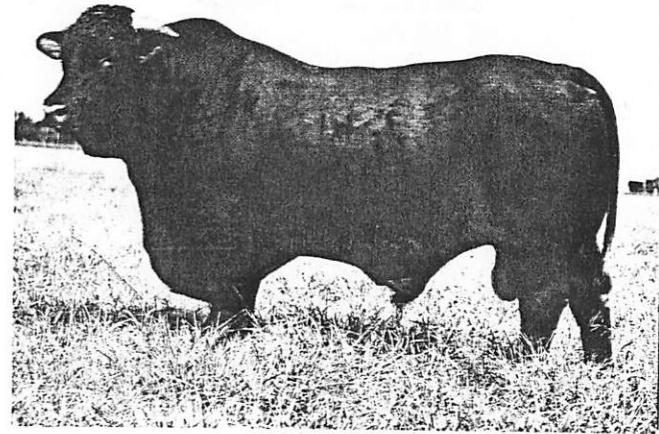
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**In a Feed Lot**, cattle eat carefully selected feed that makes them gain weight much faster than they would by grazing. Feed lots are an efficient means of fattening cattle before they are sent to a packing house.



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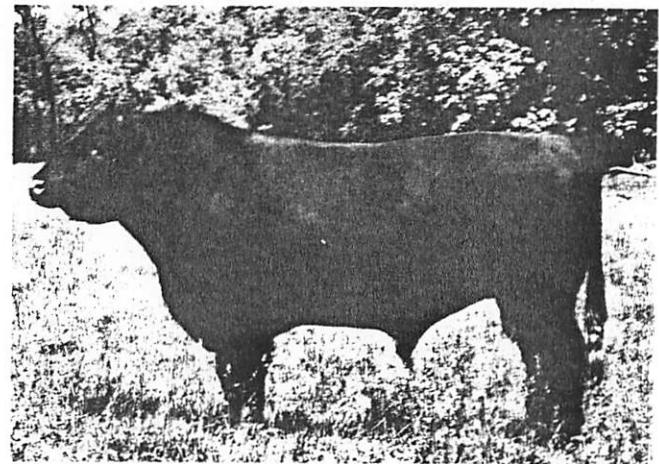
**Hereford Cattle Graze in a Pasture.**



Santa Gertrudis Breeders International

**Santa Gertrudis**

The **Santa Gertrudis**. In the 1920's and 1930's, the King Ranch at Kingsville, Tex., crossed Shorthorns and Brahmans to develop the Santa Gertrudis. The cattle are about five-eighths Shorthorn and three-eighths Brahman. Large numbers of them live in the humid areas of the South and Southwest. The calves grow rapidly and mature into large cattle. Santa Gertrudis have been exported to Africa and several Latin-American countries.

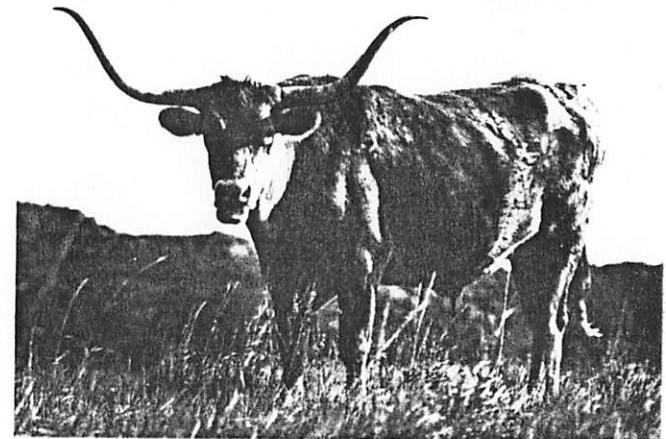


American Shorthorn Association

**Shorthorn**

Shorthorn cattle include three strains. The term *Shorthorn* alone applies to cattle raised for meat. *Milking Shorthorns* are raised for both beef and milk. *Polled Shorthorn* is raised for beef. Shorthorns may be all white, all red or roan (yellow-red), or combinations of white and red.

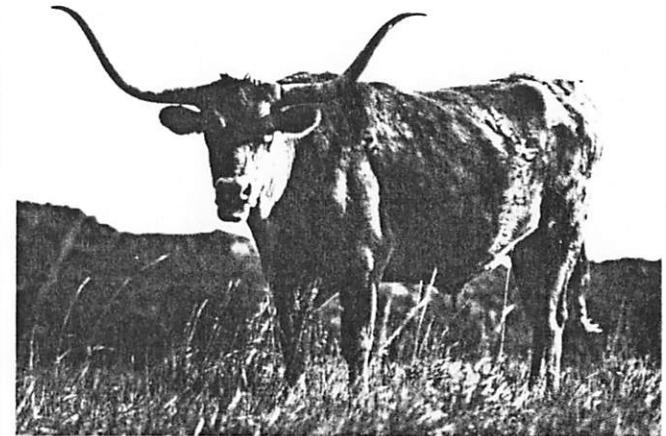
Shorthorn cattle were brought to America from England in 1783. The Shorthorn became popular with the early American pioneers. Settlers crossed the breed with the Longhorn, which was the most plentiful breed at that time. Shorthorns can be found in most parts of the United States and in many parts of Canada.



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**Longhorn Cattle**, such as the steer shown above, were an important breed in the American West until the early 1900's.

## CATTLE



Grant Heilman

**Longhorn Cattle**, such as the steer shown above, were an important breed in the American West until the early 1900's.

**Other Beef Cattle.** The *Limousin* and the *Simmental* are two European breeds popular for crossbreeding in the United States. The Limousin is a large, well-muscled French breed brought to the United States in 1959. The Simmental is found in many parts of Europe, where it is raised for milk and beef and used for *draft* (pulling) *bods*. This large breed came from Switzerland and was brought to the United States in 1967.

Other imported breeds popular among U.S. cattle owners include the *Devon*, from England; the *Galloway* and the *Highland*, both from Scotland; and the *Maine-Anjou*, from France. Breeders have crossed cattle from major breeds to create such new American breeds as the *Brahmaster*, the *Brangus*, and the *Charbray*. The *Droughtmaster*, a cross between a Brahman and a Shorthorn, is a popular breed in Australia.